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No. 425

BRAHMS

Symphony No. 1

C minor—Ut mineur—C moll



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Edition Eulenburg

SYMPHONY No. 1

C minor

for Orchestra

by

JOHANNES BRAHMS

Op. 68

Foreword by Wilh. Altmann



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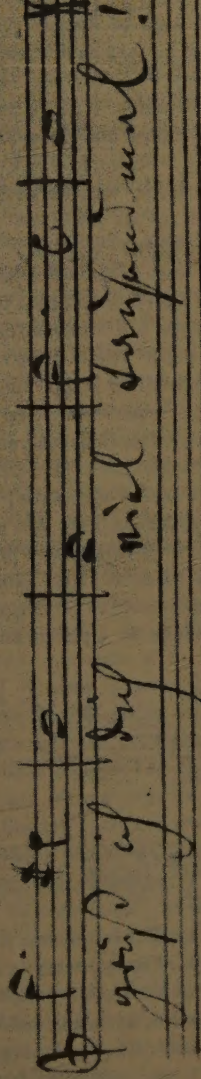
Pag.

- I. Un poco sostenuto—Allegro 1
- II. Andante sostenuto 60
- III. Un poco allegretto e grazioso 78
- IV. Adagio—Allegro non troppo ma
con brio 95

Alge blieb des Algeore Gant:

Magio.

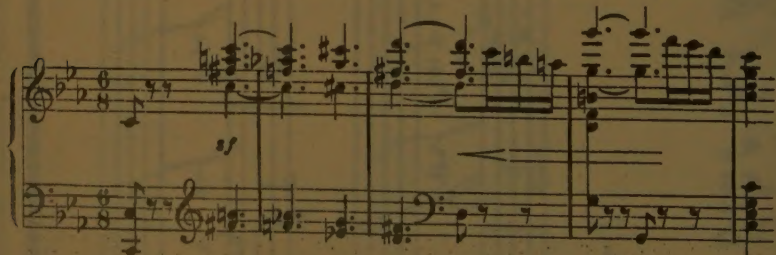
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BRAHMS, SYMPHONY NO 1, C MINOR. OP. 68.

No single work of Brahms occupied the composer so long as his Symphony (so-called the 1st), although it was written intermittently. The evidence of his relations however proves that this was not really the 1st Symphony by Brahms. We know that he was working on a Symphony in D as early as 1854, the first movement of which being transformed into the corresponding movement of the Piano Concerto op. 15. After Schumann had said of him, in his famous paper "New Patho":—"If he will touch with his magic wand the strength-giving mass of choral and orchestral tone, then we may catch an even more wonderful glimpse of the secrets of the spiritual world",—the musical world expected a Symphony from the young composer, and Brahms felt bound to write one. Kalbeck thinks it highly probable that the first movement of the Symphony in C was inspired by a performance of

Schumanns "Manfred" which Brahms heard in Hamburg, 1855, and draws attention to the similarity between the second subject of the Symphony and Schumann's "Astarte" theme. But this Symphonic movement was put aside and neglected for a long time although the composer's friends knew of its existence. Nevertheless Clara Schumann did not despair of hailing her young friend as a Symphonist, for she wrote him on June 21th, 1860, as follows:—"Men like you lie in wait for the charms of Nature and so derive nourishment for the soul; I gather this from the description in your letter. Such a sky of storm may lead to a Symphony." But she was destined to wait patiently for some time to come. On July 1st, 1862, however, she wrote with joy to Joachim:—"What do you think Johannes sent me recently? The first movement of a Symphony which begins boldly as follows.



This is somewhat severe, but I have got used to it. The movement is full of beauties; the themes are treated with a mastery which is becoming more and more individual. The interweaving of

material is most interesting; the music flows on and the listener is unconscious of the workmanship. The transition from the second part back to the first is extremely happy."

Madame Schumann informed Brahms on Sep. 3rd of the same year that Joachim hoped to conduct the Symphony that winter in Hannover, but a performance was, as yet, quite out of the question. On Nov. 25th 1863 Clara Schumann enquired about the work and Hermann Levi did likewise on Nov. 9th 1864. Neither received an answer. Later on Levi became more pressing:—"Why are you persistently silent upon everything which concerns yourself? What about that C minor Symphony?" Albert Dietrich, who had seen the first movement at Madame Schumann's in 1862 asked Brahms in 1866 to let him have the work for his Oldenburg Concerts, but it was still uncompleted. By 1870, however, some of the other movements must have been partially sketched out, for Max Bruch wrote to Brahms on May 6th of that year:—"You should make up your mind to finish the sketches for your Symphony," and on June 25th asked for the remaining movements to try them over at Sonderhausen. But in the early part of 1870 Brahms, convinced that he must make his bow as a symphonist only with a work of great value said to his friend Hermann Levi in Karlsruhe:—"I shall never write a Symphony," meaning that he would never finish one properly. You don't know what it feels like to be dogged by that giant (Beethoven)." But his friends spared no pains to encourage him. Philipp Spitta, for instance wrote to him on Feb. 9th 1874 complimenting him on the Haydn Variations:—"After this incomparable feat in the realm of Orchestral

music your followers will look forward all the more eagerly to a long awaited Symphony."

In the summer of 1874 in Rüsclikon Brahms went on with the work. The publisher, Simrock, who visited him there, must have known this otherwise Brahms would not have promised to give him Symphonies, as he did on Oct. 2nd. But time went by and it was not until Sept. 1876 in Lichtenthal that Brahms was able to add name and date to the completed work. During the previous mid-summer he had worked feverishly on the Symphony in Rügen and wrote truthfully to Simrock on Oct. 5th:—"I have left a fine Symphony on the rocks near Sassnitz." On Oct. 10th he played the work to Clara Schumann, who wrote in her diary:—"I cannot disguise the fact I am painfully disappointed; it does not seem to me to come up to some of the other compositions such as the F minor Quintet, the Sextets or Piano Quartets. In spite of its workmanship I feel it lacks melody. I hesitated to tell him so, but I must wait till I hear it properly on the Orchestra." Madame Schumann changed her opinion later on. We learn from a letter to Otto Dessooff that Brahms shortened the two middle movements just before they were copied for the first rehearsal. "The Finale must be considered", he wrote.

The honour fell to Dessooff to conduct the first performance of the Symphony in Karlsruhe on Nov. 4th. (In order that he might make further alterations, Brahms had not yet sent the work to the publishers.) Three days later it was repeated

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under the composer himself by the same orchestra at Mannheim. Brahms had invited Simrock to the first performance with the following words:—"It is a pity you are not a musical director, or you could have a Symphony . . . I expect a handsome present from you and other friendly publishers, so that I don't worry you with such things." Simrock accepted as a matter of course, but had to wait some time before he received the work for publication. Including the Pianoforte arrangement for 4 hands, made by Brahms himself, Simrock paid 15000 Marks for the Symphony, a big sum in those days. The third performance took place in Munich, Hermann Levi handing the bâton to the composer. On Dec. 22nd 1876 Levi wrote to Clara Schumann:—"The performance was splendid. I was astonished at Brahms as a conductor and learned much from him at rehearsal. The last movement is the biggest thing he has yet done in orchestral music; after that I like the first movement best. But I have my doubts as to the two middle movements. Lovely as they are by themselves they seem to me more fitted for a Serenade or a Suite than for a full-blown Symphony."

The work was given in Vienna on Dec. 19th under the composer but not by the Philharmonic. Clara Schumann came from Berlin for the performance on Jan. 19th 1877 at the Leipzig "Gewandhaus". Her letter dated Feb. 12th Berlin

1877 to Brahms seems of special interest. "Without knowing it", she writes, "you have done what I wished, by altering the Adagio. Between the first and the last movement the ear needs a rest, the repose of melody. The end of the third movement did not quite satisfy me, it is too short. If I must say anything about the last movement, or rather the concluding Presto, it is that the latter falls short, musically, of the inspiration that precedes it. The climax of the Presto does not seem to grow out of the whole movement, but appears added on as a brilliant finish."

The Symphony which was soon played everywhere and hailed as Beethoven's 10th. Joachim brought it in M. S. to England and performed it on March 7th 1877 at the Academy concert in Cambridge, which University conferred musical degrees upon both Brahms and himself, but as the former was not present this could not be done personally.

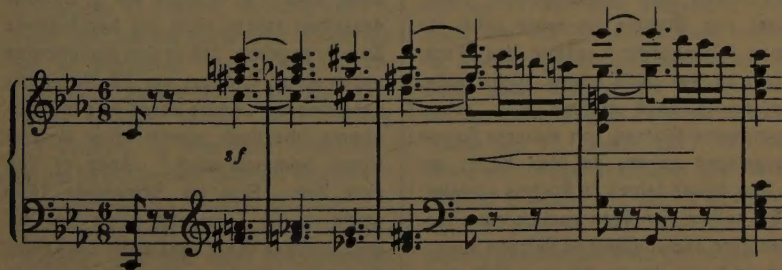
The retort made by Brahms to some worthy titled individual is well known. The latter had pointed out to the composer the extraordinary similarity between the Cmajor theme in the Finale of the Symphony and Beethoven's Hymn of Joy theme in the ninth. "Yes", replied Brahms, "and still more extraordinary that any fool can hear it."

Prof. Dr. Wilh. Altmann.

BRAHMS, SYMPHONIE NR. 1, C MOLL, OP. 68.

Kein anderes Werk hat Brahms, wenn auch mit Unterbrechungen so lange beschäftigt als die zuerst von ihm veröffentlichte Symphonie, die aber durchaus nicht seine erste war, was vor allem durch Äußerungen seiner Verwandten belegt ist. Auch wissen wir, daß er bereits im Jahre 1854 an einer Symphonie in d arbeitete, deren ersten Satz er später zu dem entsprechenden des Klavierkonzerts Op. 15 umgewandelt hat. Seitdem Schumann in seinem berühmten Aufsätze „Neue Bahnen“ von ihm gesagt hatte: „Wenn er seinen Zauberstab dahin senken wird, wo ihm die Mächte der Massen im Chor und Orchester ihre Kräfte leihen, so stehen uns noch wunderbare Blicke in die Geheimnisse der Geisteswelt bevor“, erwartete die musikalische Welt von dem jungen Tondichter eine Symphonie, fühlte er selbst sich verpflichtet, ein solches Werk zu schreiben. Kalbeck macht es sehr wahrscheinlich, daß der erste Satz der Symphonie in c von Brahms bald, nachdem er 1855 einer Aufführung des Schu-

mannschen „Manfred“ in Hamburg beigezogen hatte, in Angriff genommen worden sei, und weist auf die Ähnlichkeit des zweiten Themas mit dem Schumannschen Astarte-Thema hin. Jedenfalls aber blieb dieser Symphoniesatz, dessen Vorhandensein in Freundeskreisen bekannt war, immer wieder liegen. Daß aber z. B. Clara Schumann die Hoffnung nicht aufgab, den treuen jungen Freund als Symphoniker zu begrüßen, ersehen wir aus ihrem Brief an ihn vom 21. Juni 1860, worin es heißt: „Menschen wie Du lauschen der Natur überall ihre Reize ab und schöpfen so Nahrung für ihren Geist; das beweist mir die schöne Schilderung in Deinem Briefe. Ein schöner Gewitterhimmel kann da schon eine Symphonie nach sich ziehen.“ Aber sie mußte sich noch eine ganze Weile gedulden. Am 1. Juli 1862 aber schrieb sie beglückt an Joachim; „Johannes schickte mir neulich — denken Sie, welche Überraschung — einen 1. Symphoniesatz mit folgendem kühnen Anfang:



Das ist wohl nun etwas stark, aber ich habe mich sehr schnell daran gewöhnt. Der Satz ist voll wunderbarer Schönheiten, mit einer Meisterschaft die Motive behandelt, wie sie ihm ja so mehr und mehr eigen wird. Alles ist so interessant ineinander verwoben, dabei so schwungvoll, wie ein erster Erguß; man genießt so recht in vollen Zügen, ohne an die Arbeit erinnert zu werden. Der Übergang aus dem zweiten Teil wieder in den ersten ist ihm wieder mal herrlich gelungen.“

Joachim hoffte, wie Frau Schumann am 3. September desselben Jahres Brahms mitteilte, die Symphonie im Winter in Hannover aufzuführen, aber an eine Auführung war noch lange nicht zu denken. Am 25. November 1863 erkundigte sich Klara Schumann bei Brahms, übrigens vergeblich, wieder einmal nach seiner Symphonie in c. Auch Hermann Levi bat den Freund darum am 9. November 1864, vergebens. Am folgenden 4. Februar wird er dringender: „Warum schweigst Du beharrlich über alles, was Dich selbst angeht! Was macht . . . die C-Moll-Symphonie?“ Albert Dietrich, der bereits 1862 bei Klara Schumann den ersten Satz kennengelernt hatte, erbat von Brahms im Jahre 1866 für seine Oldenburger Konzerte das Werk, allein es war noch immer nicht fertig. Spätestens 1870 mußten aber schon wenigstens Skizzen von weiteren Sätzen vorgelegen haben, da Max Bruch am 6. Mai dieses Jahres an Brahms schreibt: „Sie sollten sich doch endlich entschließen, Ihre symphonischen Skizzen auszuführen,“ und ihn am 25. Juni auffordert,

seine Symphoniesätze mit der Sondershausener Hofkapelle zu probieren. Aber noch zu Anfang der 70er Jahre äußerte sich Brahms, der davon überzeugt war, daß er nur mit einem hochbedeutenden Werke sich als Symphoniker einführen dürfte, zu seinem Freunde Hermann Levi in Karlsruhe: „Ich werde nie eine Symphonie komponieren [gemeint ist: fertig aufschreiben]. Du hast keinen Begriff davon, wie es unsereinem zumute ist, wenn er immer so einen Riesen [Beethoven] hinter sich marschieren hört.“ Aber seine Freunde und Verehrer wurden nicht müde, ihn zu einer Symphonie zu ermuntern. So schrieb ihm Philipp Spitta am 9. Februar 1874 im Anschluß an ein begeistertes Lob über die Haydn-Variationen: „Nach dieser im vollen Wortverstande unvergleichlichen Leistung im Gebiete der Orchesterkomposition wird der langgehegte Wunsch aller Ihrer Verehrer nach einer Symphonie nur desto lebendiger sich regen.“

Im Sommer 1874 hat Brahms dann auch wirklich in Rüşchlikon die Symphonie in c wieder vorgenommen. Der Verleger Simrock, der ihn dort besuchte, muß davon Kenntnis erhalten haben, sonst hätte ihm Brahms am 2. Oktober desselben Jahres nicht die beruhigende Zusage gegeben, daß er ihm Symphonien geben wolle, und ihm am 18. November geschrieben: „Keine Sorge wegen Symphonie, die doch einmal unter unserer Firma kommen muß.“ Aber er ließ sich Zeit. Erst im September 1876 setzte er in Lichtental unter das abgeschlossene Werk das Datum und seinen Namen, in den vorangegangenen Hoch-

sommermonaten hatte er in Rügen eifrig daran gearbeitet, so daß er mit Recht an Simrock am 5. Oktober schreiben konnte: „An den Wissower Klinken [Felsen bei Saßnitz] ist eine schöne Symphonie hängen geblieben.“ Am 10. Oktober spielte er diese Symphonie Klara Schumann vor. Sie schrieb darüber in ihr Tagebuch: „Ich kann nicht verhehlen, daß ich betrübt, niedergeschlagen war; denn sie will mir anderen seiner Sachen als F-Moll-Quintett, Sextetten, Klavierquartetten nicht gleichbedeutend erscheinen. Es fehlt mir der Melodienschwung, so geistreich auch sonst die Arbeit ist. Ich kämpfte viel, ob ich ihm das sagen sollte, aber ich muß sie doch erst mal vollständig vom Orchester hören.“ Sie hat später ihr Urteil wesentlich anders abgegeben. Wie wir aus einem Briefe des Tonsetzers an Otto Dessoff wissen, hatte Brahms die beiden Mittelsätze, kurz bevor er sie für die Probeaufführung aus-schreiben ließ, noch einer Kürzung unterzogen. „Hoffentlich merkt man nicht,“ schrieb er, „daß nur gewaltsam gekürzt ist. Das Finale verlangt die Rücksicht.“

Dessoff liel die Ehre zu, die Symphonie, die Brahms, um noch Änderungen vornehmen zu können, vorläufig nicht in Stich gab, mit der Karlsruher Hofkapelle am 4. November zuerst aufzuführen. Drei Tage später wurde sie von derselben Kapelle, jedoch unter Leitung von Brahms, in Mannheim wiederholt. Zu der Uraufführung hatte der Komponist u. a. auch seinen Verleger Simrock eingeladen, und zwar mit folgenden Worten: „Schade, daß Sie nicht Musikdirektor sind, sonst könnten Sie eine Symphonie

haben . . . Ich erwarte von Ihnen und anderen befreundeten Verlegern ein Ehrengeschenk, daß ich Sie nicht mit solchen Sachen behellige.“ Natürlich kam Simrock, der aber noch eine ganze Weile warten mußte, bis er die Symphonie zur Veröffentlichung erhielt. Er zahlte übrigens dafür (einschließlich des von Brahms selbst gefertigten Auszugs für Klavier zu 4 Händen) die für damalige Verhältnisse sehr hohe Summe von 15 000 Mark. Die dritte Aufführung fand in München statt; bei ihr überließ Hermann Levi dem Freunde die Leitung des Orchesters. Er schrieb darüber am 22. Dezember 1876 an Klara Schumann: „Die Aufführung der Symphonie war ganz vortrefflich. Auch als Dirigenten habe ich Brahms wieder bewundert und in den Proben manches von ihm gelernt. Der letzte Satz ist wohl das Größte, was er bisher auf instrumentalem Gebiete geschaffen; nächst ihm steht mir der erste Satz. Aber gegen die beiden Mittelsätze habe ich meine Bedenken; so schön sie an sich sind, so scheinen sie mir doch eher in eine Serenade oder Suite zu passen als in eine sonst so groß-angelegte Symphonie.“ In Wien wurde sie am 17. Dezember aufgeführt, jedoch nicht von den Philharmonikern, sondern in einem sogenannten Gesellschaftskonzerte unter Leitung des Komponisten. Zu der Aufführung im Leipziger Gewandhause am 17. Januar 1877 war auch Klara Schumann aus Berlin gekommen. Wichtig erscheint mir, daß sie an Brahms am 12. Februar 1877 über die Symphonie geschrieben hat: „In einem bist Du meinem Wunsche unbewußt ent-

gegengekommen, mit der Umänderung des Adagio. Zwischen dem ersten und dem letzten Satze bedarf der Geist nach meiner Empfindung etwas der Ruhe, eines Gesanges wenigstens am Anfange ohne die kunstvolle Umkleidung, die einen zu keinem recht klaren Bewußtsein der eigentlichen Melodie kommen läßt. Im dritten Satz war mir immer der Schluß nicht ganz befriedigend, gar so kurz. Darf ich nun noch etwas über den letzten Satz oder vielmehr über den allerletzten Schluß (Presto) sagen, so ist es das, daß mir musikalisch das Presto gegen die höchste Begeisterung vorher abfällt. Mir liegt in dem Presto die Steigerung mehr in der äußeren als inneren Bewegung; es kommt mir das Presto nicht wie herausgewachsen aus dem Ganzen vor, sondern als brillanter Schluß hinzugefügt.“

Berlin

Joachim nahm die noch ungedruckte Symphonie, die bald überall aufgeführt und als 10. Beethovensche gepriesen wurde, nach England mit und führte sie vor allem am 7. März 1877 in dem akademischen Konzert in Cambridge auf, von welcher Universität der Doktorhut ihm und Brahms verliehen worden war; da aber letzterer nicht erschien, konnte er bekanntlich nicht promoviert werden.

Sehr bekannt ist die Antwort des Komponisten geworden, die er einer mit dem Titel Exzellenz ausgezeichneten Persönlichkeit gab, als diese zu ihm bemerkt hatte, daß das C-Dur-Thema im Finale der Symphonie dem Freudenthema von Beethovens Neunter merkwürdig ähnlich sei: „Jawohl, und noch merkwürdiger ist, daß das jeder Easel gleich hört.“

Prof. Dr. Wilh. Altmann.

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K. Fg.

(C)
Hrn.

(Es)

Pk.

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

Fl. *p*

Hb. *p*

Kl. *p*

Fg. *p*

Vl. *arco* *espress.* *pizz.* *arco*

Br. *arco* *espress.* *pizz.* *arco*

Vc. *arco* *espress.* *pizz.* *arco*

Kb. *p*

p

Fl. *mf* *f* *dim.* *pp*

Fg. *cresc.* *mf* *f* *dim.* *pp*

Hrn. (Es) *pp*

Pk. *pp*

Vl. *cresc.* *f* *dim.* *pp*

Br. *cresc.* *f* *pp*

Vc. *cresc.* *f* *pp*

Kb. *cresc.* *f* *pp*

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The page is divided into two systems of staves. The first system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Horn (Hb.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fg.), Contrabassoon (K. Fg.), Horn (C), Trumpet (Tr.), Trombone (C), and Tuba (Tk.). The second system includes staves for Violin (Vl.), Viola (Vc.), Cello (Cb.), and Double Bass (Kb.). The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music features various dynamic markings, including *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *ff* (fortissimo). The notation includes notes, rests, and slurs, indicating a complex and expressive musical piece.

Fl. 30 1. *p*

Hb. 1. *sf p espress.*

Kl. *sf* *p*

Fg. *sf* *p*

K. Fg.

Hrn. (C) *sf*

Tr. (C) *sf*

Pk. *sf*

Vi. *sf*

Br. *sf*

Vc. *sf*

Kb. *sf*

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, and strings. The instruments listed on the left are Flute (Fl.), Horn (Hb.), Clarinet (Kl.), Bassoon (Fg.), Trumpet (Tr.), Trombone (Tb.), Violin (Vl.), Viola (Vc.), and Cello (Cb.). The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The music is in a minor key, as indicated by the key signature and the overall mood. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'pp' (pianissimo) and 'pizz.' (pizzicato). The score is written in a traditional, handwritten style, with the notes and rests clearly visible. The page is numbered '2.' at the top left, indicating it is the second page of the score. The overall layout is clean and professional, with the instruments listed vertically on the left and the corresponding staves extending to the right.

[illegible]

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

1.2.

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

f

ff

ff

ff

ff

Fl.

Hb.

Hi.

Fg.

(C)
Hrn.

(Es)
Hrn.

Pk.

Vi.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

pesante

pesante

pesante

ff

ff

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 60, numbered 9 in the top right corner. The score is written for a large ensemble. The top section includes Flute (Fl.), Horn in B-flat (Hb.), Horn in C (Hi.), and French Horn (Fg.). Below these are Horn in C (C) and Horn in E-flat (Es), which are grouped together with a brace. The next instrument is the Piccolo (Pk.). The bottom section features Violins (Vi.), Trumpets (Br.), Violas (Vc.), and Double Basses (Kb.). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The score contains various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word 'pesante' is written above the Violin and Trumpet staves towards the end of the page. The double bass staff has 'ff' (fortissimo) markings at the beginning and end of the page. The page number '60' is in the top right, and the page number '9' is in the top right corner of the image.

Fl. *piu f*

Hb. *piu f*

Kl. *piu f*

Fg. *piu f*

C. *zu 2*
f

Fr. C. *f*

Fk. *f*

Vi. *piu f*
ff

Br. *piu f*

Vc. Kb. *Bassi*
piu f pesante

70

zu 2

Fl.

ff

mf *f* *sf*

Hb.

ff

zu 2

mf *cresc.* *f* *sf*

Kl.

ff

zu 2

mf *cresc.* *f* *sf*

Fg.

ff

mf *cresc.* *f* *sf*

(C)

fz

f

Hrn.

(Es)

fz

f

Tr.

(C)

fz

f

Pk.

fz

p

VI.

ff

p *cresc.* *mf*

Br.

ff

p *cresc.* *mf*

Vc.

ff

p *cresc.* *f*

Kb.

80

zu 2

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

Tr.
(C)

Pk.

Vl.

Vc.

Kb.

mf

f

sf

zu 2

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

Hrn. (C)

Tr. (C)

Pk.

Vl.

Br.

Ve. Kb.

Bassi

Fl. *zu 2*

Hb. *zu 2*

Kl. *zu 2*

Fg. *zu 2*

Hrn. (C)

Tr. (C) *zu 2*

Pk.

VI.

Br.

Vc. Kb.

Fl. *zu 2* 100

Hr. *1.* *p*

Kl. *zu 2* *p*

Fg. *1.* *p*

(C) Hr. (Es)

Tr. (C)

Vl. *sf* *p*

Br. *sf* *p*

Vc. *p*

Kb. *pizz.* *p*

11

K. E. 4558

110

Fl. *p.* *dim.*

Hb. *p.* *dim.*

Kl. *p.* *dim.*

Fag. *p.* *dim.*

(C)
Hrn.
(Es) *dim.*

Vl. *arco pp* *pizz.*

Br. *arco pp* *pizz.*

Vc. *p* *dim.*

Kb.

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

Hrn.
(Es)

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

p

Solo

pppr

p dolce

arco

p dolce

p dolce

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

Hrr.
(E $\flat$)

Vl.

Br.

Vc.
Kb.

Vo.

130

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

p

p dolce

p dolce

f

esp.r.

p cresc.

arco

p cresc.

Bassi

f

p

sempre

Fl. *p* *espr.*

Hb. *1.* *p* *espr.*

Kl. *2.*

Fg. *p* *1.*

Hrn. *p*

(Es)

Br. *p dolce*

Vo. *molto p e dolce*

140

Hb. *dim.* *7 7 7*

Kl. *2.* *dim.*

Fg. *dim.*

Hrn. *3. 4.* *dim.*

(Es)

Vi. *pp* *pp*

Br. *dim.* *pp*

Vo. *dim.* *pp*

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

Hrn.
(E♭)

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

1.

p espr.

p

p

p

p espr.

dim.

dim.

perdendosi

perdendosi

ppp

Fl.

Kl.

Fg.

Hrn.
(E♭)

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

pp

pp cresc. molto

pp cresc. molto

pp cresc. molto

pizz.

arco

cresc. molto

pizz.

arco

cresc. molto

2^a arc.

p

arco

cresc. molto

pizz.

cresc. molto

arco

cresc. molto

pizz.

cresc. molto

p

cresc.

21

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K. Fg.

Hrn.
(H-)

Vl.

Br.

Vc.
arco

Kb.
BASS

zu 2

Fl.

Kb.

Kl.

Fg.

K. Fg.

Hr. n.
(E.)

VI.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

zu 2

170

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(Es)

Tr

(C)

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

ff

ff marc.

ff marc.

f

get.

ff agitato

ff agitato

ff agitato

ff

180

[illegible]

ff

Fl.
Hb.
Kl.
Fg.
K. Fg.
(C)
Hrn.
(Es)
Vl.
Br.
Vc.
Kb.

sf
sf
sf
sf
sf
sf
sf
sf
sf
sf
sf
sf

1. Solo
p
sempre pp
sempre pp
sempre pp
sempre pp
sempre pp

Fl. Hb. Kl. Fg. Hrn. in E♭. Vl. Br. Vc. Kb.

pp *pp* *pp* *dim.* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

Bassi Solo

Fl. Hb. Kl. Fg. (C) Hrn. (Es) Pk. Vl. Br. Vc. Kb.

Solo *p* *pp* *pp* *3.* *pp* *pp* *pp*

220

Fl.
dim.

Hb.
dim.

Cl.
dim.

Fg.
dim.

Hrn.
(C)

Tr.
(C)
pp

Ft.
tr

Vi.
dim.

Vi.
dim.

Tr.
dim.

Vc.
dim.

Kb.
dim.

Fl. *p cresc.* *f*

Hb. *p cresc.* *f*

Kl. ^{1.} *p cresc.* *f*

Fg. *p cresc.* *f*

(C) ^{1.} *pp*

Hrn. ^{3.} *pp* *p cresc.* *f*

(Es)

Tr. (C)

VI *p* *p cresc.* *f*

Br. *p marc.* *p cresc.* *f*

Vc. *marc. pizz.* *cresc.* *f* *arco*

Kb. *p* *cresc.* *f*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 28 of a 230-page work. It contains staves for Flute (Fl.), Horn in B-flat (Hb.), Clarinet in E-flat (Kl.), Bassoon (Fg.), Horn in C (C), Horn in E-flat (Es), Trumpet in C (Tr. (C)), Violin I and II (VI), Trombone (Br.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Kb.). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score shows measures 228 through 231. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *marc.* (marcato), and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The woodwinds and strings generally move from piano to forte, while the brass instruments maintain a marcato character.

Die Lorelei

Schumann

E. E. 4546

250

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K. Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

Tr.
(C)

Vi.

Br.

Ve.

Kb.

ff

f

mf

[illegible]

zu 2 270

Fl. *pdol.*

Hb. *pdol.*

Kl. *pdim.* *pdol.*

Fg. *pdim.* *pdol.*

K.Fg.

(C) *decresc.* *p* *pp*

Hrn. *zu 2*

(Es)

Tr. (C)

Pk. *decresc.* *p* *pp*

VI. *mf* *p* *pdol.*

Br. *mf* *pdim.* *pdol.*

Vc. *mf* *pdim.* *pp*

Kb. *mf* *pdim.*

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

Pk.

Vl.

Br.

Vo.

dim.

dim.

dim.

2.

piu p

dim.

sempre

sempre

sempre

dim.

dim.

sempre

E.E. 455t

[illegible]

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K. Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(Es)

Pk.

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

300

mp

p

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

pp

zu 2

pp

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

1 2
cresc.

VI.

Br.

Vc.
Kb.

mp cresc.

mf cresc.

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

Tr.
(C)

VI.

Br.

Vc.
Kb.

zu 2

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

Fl. *ff*

Hb. *ff*

Kl. *ff*

Fg. *ff*

K. Fg.

Wrb. (C) *f*

Tr. (C) *f*

Pk. *ff*

Vi. *ff*

Br. *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Kb. *ff*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 37, starting at measure 320. The score is for a large orchestra and voices. The instruments listed on the left are Flute (Fl.), Horns in B-flat (Hb.), Clarinets in B-flat (Kl.), Bassoon (Fg.), Contrabassoon (K. Fg.), Trumpets in C (Wrb. (C)), Trombones in C (Tr. (C)), Percussion (Pk.), Violins (Vi.), Brass (Br.), Voices (Vc.), and Double Basses (Kb.). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 320 through 324. The second system contains measures 325 through 329. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

zu 2

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)
Hrn.

(Es)
Tr.

(C)
Pk.

Vi.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

Fl.
Hb.
Kl.
Fg.
K. Fg.
(C)
Hrn.
(Es)
Tr.
(C)
Pk.
Vl.
Br.
Vc.
Kb.

sf *ff* *zu 2*

This musical score is for page 40 of a larger work. It features a full orchestral arrangement with woodwinds, brass, strings, and voices. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Horn in B-flat (Hb.), Clarinet in B-flat (Kl.), Bassoon (Fg.), and Contrabassoon (K. Fg.). The brass section consists of Horn in C (C), Horn in E-flat (Es), Trumpet in C (Tr.), and Trombone (Pk.). The string section includes Violins (Vl.), Violas (Br.), Cellos (Vc.), and Double Basses (Kb.). There are also vocal parts, indicated by the labels (C) and (Es) for the Horns, which likely represent vocal lines. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music is characterized by dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando) and *ff* (fortissimo), and includes a section marked *zu 2* (likely indicating a second ending or a specific performance instruction). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.

Fl. *zu 2*

Hb. *ff zu 2*

Kl. *ff zu 2*

Fg. *zu 2 ff zu 2*

K.Fg.

(C) *zu 2*

Hrn.

(Es)

Tr. *zu 2*

(C)

Pk. *f*

Vi. *f*

Br. *f*

Vc. *ff*

Kb. *ff*

Fl. *f* *cresc.* *ff*

Hb. *f* *cresc.* *ff*

Kl. *f* *cresc.* *ff*

Fg. *f* *cresc.* *ff*

K.Fg. *f* *cresc.* *ff*

Hrn. (C) 1. 2. *f* *cresc.* *ff*

Vi. *più f* *ff*

Br. *ff*

Vo. *ff*

Kb. *f* *ff*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 42 of a larger work, numbered 350 in the top right. It contains staves for various instruments and a voice part. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score covers measures 348 to 352. The woodwinds (Flute, Horns, Clarinet, Bassoon, Contrabassoon) all start in measure 348 with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to fortissimo (*ff*) by measure 350. The strings (Violins, Trombones, Basses) also enter in measure 348 with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The voice part (Soprano) enters in measure 348 with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to fortissimo (*ff*) by measure 350. The Violins play a melodic line with a crescendo and fortissimo dynamic. The Trombones and Basses provide harmonic support with a forte dynamic. The overall texture is dense and powerful.

Fl. *zu 2*

Hb. *zu 2*

Kl. *zu 2*

Fg. *zu 3*

K.Fg. *ff*

(C)
Hrn. *zu 2*

(Es)
f *ff*

Tr.
(C)

Pk.

Vl. *b.e.*

Br. *b.e.*

Vc. *b.e.* *b.e.* *f.* *b.e.*

Kb. *b.e.* *b.e.* *f.* *ff*

360

Fl. *più f*

Hb. *più f*

Kl. *più f*

Fg. *più f*

U.F. *più f pesante*

(C) *zu 2*

Hrn. *f*

(Es)

VI. *pesante* *più f*

Br. *più f*

Vc. *più f pesante*

Kb. *f* *più f pesante*

Fl. zu 2

Hb. zu 2

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(Es)

Pk.

3.

f

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

1.

Hb. *p*

Kl. *p*

Fg. *p*

Hrn. (C) *p*

Pk. *p*

Vi. *p* *pizz.* *p pizz.*

Br. *p* *pizz.*

Vc. *p*

Kb. *pizz.* *p*

380

F1. *p*

Hb. *pp* *p*

Kl. *p*

Fg. *pp* *p*

(C) *pp* *p*

Hrn. *pp* *p*

(Es.) *pp*

Vi. *dim.* *dim.*

Br. *dim.* *arco* *p*

Vc. *dim.*

Kb. *dim.*

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

VI.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

dim.

dim.

dim.

dim.

espress.

pespress.

pespress.

pizz.

arco

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

VI.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

pespress.

cresc.

p cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

pespress.

cresc.

arco

arco

espress.

poco f

espress.

poco f

p

dol.

arco

p

400

Fl. 1. *pespress.* *p*

Hb. *pespress.* *p*

Kl. *zu 2* *f* *p*

Fg. *f* *p* *zu 2* *1.* *br.* *p*

Hrn. (C) *dim.* *p*

Vi. *p* *p#*

Br. *p* *p*

Vc. *p*

Kb. *p*

Bassi *p*

410

Fl. 1. *pespress.* *p*

Hb. *pespress.* *p*

Kl. 2. *pespress.* *p*

Fg. *p*

Hrn. (C) *p*

Vi. *sempre p*

Br. *sempre p*

Fl. *dim.*

Hb. *dim.*

Kl. *dim.* 1. Solo *p*

Fg. *dim.* 1. Solo *p*

(C) Hrn. *p dim.*

(Es)

Vi. *dim.* *pp*

Br. *dim.* *pp*

Vc. *pp*

Hb. 1. *p*

Kl. *p*

Fg. *pp*

Hrn. (C) *p* *pp* *pp pizz.*

Vi. *dim.* *pizz.* *p marc.*

Br. *perdendosi* *p pizz.*

Vc. *perdendosi* *p pizz.*

Kb. *pp perdendosi* *p*

Fl. *pp cresc.*

Hb. *pp cresc.*

Kl. *pp cresc.*

Fg. *pp cresc.*

K. Fg. *pp cresc.*

Hrn. (C) *pp cresc.*

zu 2

VI. *arco* *molto cresc.*

Br. *molto cresc.*

Vc. *molto cresc.*

Kb. *arco*

Bassi

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K. Fg.

Hrn. (C)

VI.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

Fl.

Hb.

III.

Fg.

K. Fg.

(C)
Hrn.

(Es)
Tr

(C)

zu 2
ff marc.

zu 2
ff marc.

zu 2
f

VI.

Br

Vc.

Kb.

ff agitato

ff agitato

ff agitato

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for a large ensemble of instruments. The instruments listed on the left are:

- Fl. (Flute)
- Hb. (Horn)
- Kl. (Clarinet)
- Fg. (Fagott/Bassoon)
- K. Fg. (Kontrabaß/Double Bass)
- (C) Hr. (Corno/Horn)
- (Es) (Euphonium)
- Tr. (C) (Trumpet)
- Pk. (Percussion)
- Vl. (Violin)
- Br. (Brass)
- Vc. (Viola)
- Kb. (Kb. - Kontrabaß/Double Bass)

The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include:

- marc.* (marcato)
- ff* (fortissimo)
- zu 2* (allegretto)

The page shows a complex arrangement of parts, with many instruments playing simultaneously. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests. The page is numbered 10 in the bottom right corner.

zu 2 460

Fl. *zu 2*

Hb. *zu 2*

Kl. *zu 2*

Fg. *zu 2*

K.Fg. *ff*

(C) *zu 2*

Hrn. *ff*

(Es)

Tr. *zu 2*

(C) *ff*

Pk. *ff*

Vl. *ff*

Br.

Vc. *ff*

Kb. *ff*

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K. Fg.

(C)
Hrn.

(Es)

Tr.
(C)

Tk.

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

Fl. Kl. Fg. Hr. (Es) Vl. Br. Vc. Kb.

3 4. dim. p arco pespr. arco pespr. arco b. p

pizz. dim. pizz. dim. pizz. b. dim. pizz. b. dim. pizz. b. dim. p

480 Fl. Kl. Fg. Hr. (Es) Vl. Br. Vc. Kb.

poco a poco cresc. poco a poco cresc. poco a poco cresc. poco a poco cresc. poco a poco cresc. poco a poco cresc. poco a poco cresc. poco a poco cresc. poco a poco cresc. poco a poco cresc.

Fl. *f*

Hb. *f*

Kl. *f*

Fg. *f*

(C) *f*

Hrn. *poco f*

(Es) *dim.*

Vl. *f*

Br. *f*

Vc. *f*

Kb. *f*

490

Fl. *dim.*

Hb. *pp*

Kl. *dim.*

Fg. *pp*

Hrn. *pp*

(C) *pp*

Vl. *dim.*

Br. *dim.*

Vc. *dim.*

Kb. *dim.*

Meno allegro

zu 2

500

Fl. *p* *f* *p*

Hb. *zu 2* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

Kl. *p* *f* *p* *p* *f* *p*

Fg. *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

K. Fg. *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *p cresc. molto*

Hrn. (C) *p* *p* *p* *p cresc. molto*

Pk. *p* *p* *p* *p cresc. molto*

Vl. *p* *p* *f* *p* *p cresc. molto*

Br. *p* *f* *p* *p cresc. molto*

Vc. *arco* *p* *f* *p* *p cresc. molto*

Kb. *arco* *p* *f* *p* *p cresc. molto*

[illegible]

VI.
Br.
Vc.
Kb.

dim. *p dim.*
p
p
p

Fl.
Hb.
Kl.
Fg.
VI.
Br.
Vc.
Kb.

p
1. *espr.*
p
p
dolce *espress.*
pp *espress.*
pp *espress.*
pp *espress.*
pp *espress.*

Fl. *zu 2*

Hb. *1.* *cresc.*

Kl. *p*

Fg. *p*

K. Fg.

Hrn. (E) *p*

Vl. *p*

Br. *p*

Vc. *p*

Kb. *p*

Bassi *p*

Fg. *pp*

Hrn. (E) *pp* *mf*

Vl. *pp* *rf* *p*

Br. *pp* *rf* *p* *dolce*

Vc. *pp* *rf* *p* *dolce*

Kb. *pp* *rf* *p*

30

Fig. *p*

Hrn. (E) *p*

VI. *p*

Br. *get.*

Vc. Kb. *p*

Fig. *f* *mf* *p*

Hrn. (E) *f* *mf* *p*

VI. *f* *mf* *mf*

Br. *f* *mf* *mf*

Vc. Kb. *f* *pizz.* *arco* *pizz.* *p*

First system of musical notation (measures 1-40). Instruments: Hb., Fg., Hrn., Vl. (Violins), Br. (Trumpets), Vc. (Violoncello), Kb. (Kontrabaß). Dynamics: *p dolce*, *sf*, *p*, *arco*.

Second system of musical notation (measures 41-80). Instruments: Hb., Kl. (Klavier), Vl. (Violins), Br. (Trumpets). Dynamics: *p*, *1.*, *p dolce*.

Third system of musical notation (measures 81-120). Instruments: Kl. (Klavier), Vl. (Violins), Br. (Trumpets), Vc. (Violoncello), Kb. (Kontrabaß). Dynamics: *p*.

Fl. Hb. Kl. Fg. Hrn. (E) Vl. Br. Vc. Kb.

Fl. Hb. Kl. Fg. Hrn. (E) Vl. Br. Vc. Kb.

50 Fl. Hb. Kl. Fg. Hrn. (E) Vl. Br. Vc. Kb.

Fl. Hb. Kl. Fg. Hrn. (E) Vl. Br. Vc. Kb.

P Bassi

Fl.
Hb.
Kl.
Fg.
Hrn.
(E)
Vl.
Br.
Vc.
Kb.

Fl.
Hb.
Kl.
Fg.
Vl.
Br.
Vc.
Kb.

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" (No. 67) from the "Songs of the Sea" by J. S. Edwards. The score is for a full orchestra and voice soloist. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure is marked with a "1." and a "7" below the staff. The second measure is marked with a "60" and a "b" below the staff. The third measure is marked with a "1." and a "p" below the staff. The instruments and their parts are: Flute (Fl.), Horn (Hb.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fg.), Violin (Vl.), Viola (Vc.), Cello (Cb.), and Double Bass (Kb.). The vocal part is marked with a "1." and a "p" below the staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "dim." and "p".

[illegible]

Fl. *pp* *p* 70 zu 2

Hb. *pp*

Kl. zu 2 *pp* 1. *p*

Fg. *pp* 1. *p*

Hrn. (E) *pp*

Tr. (E) *pp*

Pk.

Vl. *pp* *pp* *p*

Br. *pp* *pp* *p*

Vc. pizz. 3 *p* arco

Kb. *pp* *p*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 68, showing measures 68, 69, and 70. The score is for a large ensemble including woodwinds, brass, strings, and woodwinds. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Horn, Trumpet) are marked with *pp* (pianissimo) in measure 68 and *p* (piano) in measure 70. The strings (Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass) are marked with *pp* in measure 68 and *p* in measure 70. The Percussion (Pk.) is marked with *pp* in measure 68 and *p* in measure 70. The Woodwinds (Kl., Fg., Hr., Tr.) are marked with *pp* in measure 68 and *p* in measure 70. The Flute (Fl.) has a *pp* marking in measure 68 and a *p* marking in measure 70. The Oboe (Hb.) has a *pp* marking in measure 68. The Clarinet (Kl.) has a *pp* marking in measure 68 and a *p* marking in measure 70. The Bassoon (Fg.) has a *pp* marking in measure 68 and a *p* marking in measure 70. The Horn (Hrn.) has a *pp* marking in measure 68. The Trumpet (Tr.) has a *pp* marking in measure 68. The Percussion (Pk.) is marked with *pp* in measure 68 and *p* in measure 70. The Violin (Vl.) is marked with *pp* in measure 68 and *p* in measure 70. The Viola (Br.) is marked with *pp* in measure 68 and *p* in measure 70. The Cello (Vc.) is marked with *pizz.* (pizzicato) in measure 68 and *arco* (arco) in measure 70. The Double Bass (Kb.) is marked with *pp* in measure 68 and *p* in measure 70. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Fl. *pp*

Hb. *pp*

Kl. *pp*

Fg. *pp* zu 2 *cresc.*

Hrn. (E) *pp* pizz. arco zu 2

Vi. *p* pizz. arco

Br. *pizz.* arco

Vc. *pizz.* arco

Kb. *p*

Fl. *f dim.* *pp*

Hb. *f dim.*

Kl. *f dim.* 2.

Fg. *f dim.* *pp* *ppp*

Hrn. (E) *f dim.* 1. 2. *ppp*

Vi. *f dim.* 3 *pdim.* *mol.* 3 *pp*

Br. *f dim.* *p* *pp*

Vc. *f dim.* *p* *pp*

Kb. *f dim.* *p* *pp*

Fl. *f* *pp* *dim.* *espr.*

Hb. *f* *pp* *dim.* *espr.*

Kl. *f* *pp* *dim.* *espr.*

Fg. *f* *pp* *dim.* *espr.*

Hrn. (E) *f* *pp* *dim.* *espr.*

Vl. *f* *pp* *dim.* *espr.*

Vl. *f* *pp* *dim.* *espr.*

Br. *f* *pp* *dim.* *espr.*

Vc. *f* *pp* *dim.* *espr.*

Kb. *f* *pp* *dim.* *espr.*

Fl. *espress.*

Hb. *p* *espress.*

Kl. *p* *espress.*

Fg. *p* *espress.*

Hrn. (E) *p* *espress.*

Solo Vl. *p* *espress.*

Vl. *p* *espress.*

Br. *p* *espress.*

Vc. *p* *espress.*

Kb. *p* *espress.*

Fl. *p* *cresc.* *f*

Hb. *cresc.* *f*

Kl. *p* *cresc.* *zu 2* *f*

Fg. *p* *cresc.* *f*

K. Fg. *p* *cresc.* *f*

Hrn. (E) *p* *cresc.* *mf*

Tr. (E) *p* *cresc.* *mf*

Pk. *p* *cresc.*

Solo Vl. *cresc.* *f*

Vl. *p* *cresc.* *f*

Br. *p* *cresc.* *f*

Vc. *pizz.* *cresc.* *f*

Kb. *f*

Fl. 1. *p* 100 zu 2 *p*

Hb. 1. *f*

Kl. *p* zu 2

Fg. *p*

K.Fg. *p*

Hrn. (E) *f* *espress.* *pp* *mf* *p*

Tr. (E) *pp* *mf* *p*

Ph. 3 *p*

Solo Vl. *f*

Vl. *mf* *p* 3

Br. *mf* *p* 3

Vc. arco pizz 3 arco *mf* *p*

Kb. *p* *mf* *p*

Fl. *3* *cre* - - - *scen* - - -

Cl. *3* *cre* - - - *scen* - - -

Hrn. (E) *p* - - - *p* - - - *p* - - -

Tr. (E) *p* - - - *p* - - - *p* - - -

Pk. *cresc.* - - - *cresc.* - - - *cresc.* - - -

Solo Vl. *cresc.* - - - *cresc.* - - - *cresc.* - - -

Vl. *3* *cre* - - - *scen* - - - *cre* - - - *scen* - - -

Br. *cre* - - - *scen* - - - *cre* - - - *scen* - - -

Vc. *get.* *cre* - - - *scen* - - -

Kb. *cre* - - - *scen* - - -

Fl. *do mf p*

Hb. *mf p*

Kl. *do mf p* 1. *p dim.* 2. *p dim.*

Fg. *mf p*

Hrn. (E)

Tr. (E)

Pk. *p*

Solo Vl.

Vl. *do p espress. dim.*

Br. *do p espress. dim.*

Vo. *do p espress. dim.*

Kb. *do p*

[illegible]

120

Fl. *pp* *mf* *p*

Kl. *pp* *mf* *p*

Fg. *pp* *mf* *p*

Hrn. (E) *pp* *mf* *p*

Tr. (E) *pp* *mf*

Pk. *tr* *pp*

Solo Vl. *pp* *mf* *p*

Vl. *pp* *mf* *p*

Br. *pp* *mf* *p*

Vc. *mf dim.* *p*

Kb. *mf dim.* *p*

Fl. *pp* *pp*

Hb. *pp* *pp*

Kl. *pp* *pp*

Fg. *pp* *pp*

K.Fg. *pp* *pp*

Hrn. (E) *pp* *pp*

Tr. (E) *pp* *pp*

Fk. *pp* *pp*

Solo Vl. *pp* *pp*

Vl. *pp* *pp* *pizz.* *arco*

Br. *pp* *pp* *pizz.* *arco*

Vc. *pp* *pp* *pizz.* *arco*

Kb. *pp* *pp* *pizz.* *arco*

10

Fl. *p dolce*

Hb.

Kl. *p dolce*

Fg. *p dolce*

Hrn. (Es)

Vl. *pp sempre*

Br. *pp sempre*

Vc. *pp sempre*

Kb. *pizz. pp sempre*

pp sempre

Fl. *dolce*

Kl. *dolce*

Fg.

Hrn. (Es)

Vl. *mp dolce*

Br. *mp*

Vc. *mp pizz.*

Kb. *mp*

20

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Hrn.
(Es)

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

get.

p

1.

p

1.

30

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

Hrn.
(Es)

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

p

dim.

p

dim.

dim.

pp sempre

pp sempre

arco pp sempre

pp sempre

pizz.

pp sempre

p dolce

p dolce

p dolce

Fl. *pp*

Hb.

Kl. *p* *pp*

Fg. *pp*

Hrn. (Es) *pp* *ppp*

Vl. *ppp* *ppp*

Br. *ppp*

Vc. *ppp*

Kb. *ppp*

40

Fl. *pp*

Hb. *pp*

Kl. *pp*

Fg. *pp*

Hrn. (Es)

Vl. *pp*

Br. *pp*

Vc. *pp* *arco*

Kb. *pp*

1.

Fl. *mf* *cresc.*

Hb. *mf* *cresc.*

Kl. *1.* *p* *espress.*

Vl. *p dol.* *cresc.*

Br. *p dol.* *cresc.*

Vc. *p dol.* *cresc.*

Kb. *p dol.* *cresc.*

zu 2

50

Fl. *f* *1.*

Hb. *poco*

Kl. *f*

Fg. *f*

Vl. *mf* *p*

Br. *mf* *p*

Vc. *mf* *mf*

Kb. *mf* *mf*

[illegible]

Fl. *zu 2* 80 *mf*

Hb. *mf*

Kl. *p* *cresc.* *mf*

Fg. *mf*

Hrn. (Es) *p* *cresc.* *mf*

Vl. *cresc.* *mp*

Br. *cresc.* *mp*

Vc. *cresc.* *mp*

Kb. *cresc.* *mp*

Fl. *mf*

Hb. *mf*

Fg. *mf*

Hrn. (H) *zu 2* *mf*

Tr. (H) *mf*

Vl. *mf*

Br. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

Kb. *mf*

Fl. *mf* *sf* *cresc. sempre* zu 2

Hb. *mf* *sf* *cresc. sempre*

Kl. *mf* *sf* *cresc. sempre* zu 2

Fg. *mf* *sf* *cresc. sempre*

(E♭) *mf* *sf* *cresc.* zu 2

Hrn. *mf* *sf* *cresc.*

Tr. (H) *mf* *cresc.*

VI. *mf* *cresc.*

Br. *mf* *cresc.*

Vc. *mf*

Kb. *mf*

100

Fl. *ff sempre*

Hb. *ff sempre*

Kl. *ff sempre*

Fg. *ff sempre*

(Es)
Hrn.

(H)
Tr.
(H)

Vl. *sf*

Br. *sf*

Vc. *sf*

Kb. *sf*

Fl. *zu 2* *sf sf sf* *1*

Hb. *zu 2* *sf sf sf*

Kl. *sf sf sf*

Fg. *sf sf sf*

(Es) *sf sf sf*

Hrn. *sf sf sf*

(H) *sf sf sf p*

Tr. (H) *sf sf sf p*

Vi. *ff sf sf sf p*

Br. *ff sf sf sf p*

Vc. *ff sf sf sf p*

Kb. *ff sf sf sf p*

[illegible]

Fl.
Kl.
Fg.
Vl.
Br.
Vc.

125 126 127 128 129

pdol.

Fl.
Hb.
Kl.
Fg.
(Es)
Hrn.
(H)
Vl.
Br.
Vc.
Kb.

130 131 132 133 134

pdol. *pdol.*

pp *zu 2* *pp*

pp *pp* *pp* *arco*

Fl. *cre* *scen*

Hb. *cre* *scen*

Fg. *cre* *scen*

Hrn. (Es) *zu 2* *cre* *scen*

Vi. *cre* *scen*

Br. *cre* *scen*

Vc. *cre* *scen*

Kb. *cre* *scen*

Fl. *do* *1.* *dim.*

Hb. *do* *1.* *dim.*

Kl. *cresc.* *do* *1.* *dim.*

Fg. *do* *1.* *dim.*

Hrn. (Es) *do* *1.* *dim.*

Vi. *do* *do* *pizz.* *p* *dim.*

Br. *do* *do* *pizz.* *p* *dim.*

Vc. *do* *do* *pizz.* *p* *dim.*

Kb. *do* *do* *pizz.* *p* *dim.*

140

Kl. 1. *p*

Fg. *p* zu 2

Hrn. (Es) *p* zu 2

Vl. *dim.* *arco* *pespress.*

Br. *dim.* *arco* *pespress.*

Vc. *p* *arco* *pespress.*

Kb. *pespress.*

150 poco a poco

Ff. *fp*

Hb. *fp*

Kl. *fp*

Fg. *fp*

Hrn. (Es) *p*

Vl. *fp* *pdim.*

Br. *fp* *pdim.* *get.*

Vc. *fp* *pdim.* *get.*

Kb. *fp* *pdim.*

160

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

Ob.

Tr.

Tb.

Vl.

Vc.

Kb.

dol.

p

pizz.

arco

string. poco a poco

10

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

in tempo

p *fp*

1. *fp*

1. *fp*

1. *p* *f* *p* *dim.*

p *f* *p* *pp*

in C *fp* *dim.*

arco *ff* *p* *fp* *dim.* *pizz.* *p*

arco *ff* *p* *fp* *dim.* *pizz.* *p*

arco *ff* *p* *fp* *dim.* *pizz.* *p*

arco *ff* *p* *fp* *dim.* *pizz.* *p*

ff *p* *dim.* *p*

string. molto

20
a tempo

Fl. *p*

Hb. *p*

K.Fg. *p*

Hrn. (C) *p*

Vl. *cresc. molto* *ff*

Br. *cresc. molto* *ff* arco *p*

Vc. *cresc. molto* *ff* arco *p*

Kb. *cresc. molto* *ff* arco *p*

Fl. *cresc. poco a poco*

Kl. *cresc. poco a poco*

Fg. *cresc. poco a poco*

K.Fg. *cresc. poco a poco*

Hrn. (C) *cresc. poco a poco*

Vl. I, II *arco* *cresc. poco a poco*

Br. *cresc. poco a poco*

Vc. *cresc. poco a poco*

Kb. *cresc. poco a poco*

1.

Fl. *cresc.* *dim.*

Hb. *p cresc.* *dim.*

Kl. *cresc.* *f dim.*

Fg. *mp cresc.* *dim.*

C.Fg. *cresc.*

Hrn. (C) *p* *f p*

Tr. (C) *f p*

Pk. *f p*

Vl. *f dim.*

Vla. *f dim.*

Br. *f dim.*

Vc. Kb. *f dim.*

Bassi

Fl. *p* zu 2 *f* *dim.*

Hb. zu 2 *f* *dim.*

Kl. *p* zu 2 *f* *dim.*

Fg. *p* *f* *dim.*

K.Fg.

Hrn.
(C) *f* *p*

Tr.
(C) *f* *p*

Pk.

Vl. *p* *f* *dim.*

Br. *p* *f* *dim.*

Vc.
Kb. *p* *f* *dim.*

Fl. 1. *p* *cresc.*

Hb. 1. *p* *cresc.*

Kl. 1. *p*

Fg. *p* *cresc.*

K.Fg. *p* *cresc.*

Hrn. (C) *p* *cresc.*

VI. *p* *cresc.*

Br. *p* *cresc.*

Vc. Kb. *p* *cresc.*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, numbered 100. It contains staves for various instruments: Flute 1 (Fl.), Horn in B-flat (Hb.), Clarinet in B-flat (Kl.), Bassoon (Fg.), Contrabassoon (K.Fg.), Horn in C (Hrn. (C)), Violins (VI.), Trumpets (Br.), and Violoncello/Double Bass (Vc. Kb.). The score is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first system shows measures 1 through 12. Measures 1-4 are marked with a first ending bracket (1.) and a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 5-12 show a crescendo (*cresc.*) for most instruments. The woodwinds (Fl., Hb., Fg., K.Fg., Hr.) play melodic lines with slurs and ties. The strings (VI., Br., Vc. Kb.) provide harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The Violins (VI.) have a more active, flowing line. The overall texture is dense and expressive.

[illegible]

Kl. *pp*

Fg. 1. *pp*

Hrn. (C) *<f>* *<f>*

Tr. (C) *pp*

Pos.

Pk. 12 12 12 12

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

1. 50

Fl.

Kl.

Fg.

K. Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(E)

Pos.

Pk.

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

dim.

p dolce

2.

3.

dim.

p dolce

pizz.

dim.

pizz.

dim.

pizz.

dim.

pizz.

dim.

pizz.

1.

Fl. *f espress.*

Hb. 1. *f* *<f>*

Kl. *f*

Fg.

K.Fg.

Hrn. (C) *poco f espress.* *cresc.* *f* *<f>*

Pos. *pp* *cresc.* *mf*

Pk. *6 6 12* *pp* *cresc.* *tr*

VI. *arco* *12 12* *pp* *cresc.* *f*

Br. *arco* *pp* *cresc.* *f*

Vc. *arco* *pp* *cresc.* *f*

Kb. *arco* *pp* *cresc.* *mf*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a full orchestra and voice. It begins with a first ending bracketed over measures 1 through 6. The Flute part starts with a first ending bracketed over measures 1 through 6, marked *f espress.* The Horn B part has a first ending bracketed over measures 1 through 6, marked *f* and *<f>*. The Clarinet part has a first ending bracketed over measures 1 through 6, marked *f*. The Bassoon part has a first ending bracketed over measures 1 through 6. The Contrabassoon part has a first ending bracketed over measures 1 through 6. The Horn C part has a first ending bracketed over measures 1 through 6, marked *poco f espress.* and *cresc.* The Trumpet part has a first ending bracketed over measures 1 through 6, marked *pp* and *cresc.* The Piano part has a first ending bracketed over measures 1 through 6, marked *6 6 12* and *pp*. The Violin part has a first ending bracketed over measures 1 through 6, marked *arco* and *12 12*. The Viola part has a first ending bracketed over measures 1 through 6, marked *arco* and *pp*. The Cello part has a first ending bracketed over measures 1 through 6, marked *arco* and *pp*. The Double Bass part has a first ending bracketed over measures 1 through 6, marked *arco* and *pp*. The Voice part has a first ending bracketed over measures 1 through 6, marked *pp* and *cresc.* The score includes various dynamics such as *f*, *pp*, *cresc.*, *mf*, and *<f>*. It also includes articulations like *espress.* and *tr*.

Fl. 1. 60

Hb. 1.

Kl. 1. *mf dim.*

(C) *dim.*

Hrn. (E) *p dim.* *pp*

Pos. *dim.* *pp*

Pk. 12 *dim.* *pp*

Vl. *dim.* *pp* senza sord.

Br. *dim.* *pp* senza sord.

Vc. *dim.* *pp*

Kb. *dim.* *pp*

Allegro non troppo ma con brio

Hrn. (C) *p*
 Vl. *poco f*
 Br. *poco f*
 Vc. Kb. *pizz.*
 Bassi

70

Fg. *p sf*
 Hrn. (C)
 Vl. *sf*
 Br. *sf*
 Vc. *sf p*
 Kb. *sf p*

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

Pk.

Vi.

Br.

Vc.
Kb.

Bassi

poco f

p

pizz.

p pizz.

p pizz.

p

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

Pk.

Vi.

Br.

Vc.
Kb.

1.

1.

1.

90

zu 2

Fl. *cresc.* *f cresc.* *ff*

Hb. *sf = cresc.* *f cresc.* *ff*

Kl. *sf = cresc.* *f cresc.* *ff*

Fg. *sf = cresc.* *ff*

K.Fg. *ff*

(C) *cresc.* *f cresc.*

Hrn. *sf =* *3.* *sf =*

(E) *sf =* *f*

Tr. *f*

(C) *f*

Pk. *cresc.* *f*

Vi. *sf* *cresc.* *arco* *animato* *ff*

Br. *sf* *cresc.* *f* *get.* *ff*

Vc. *sf* *cresc.* *arco* *ff*

Kb. *sf* *cresc.* *arco* *ff*

zu 2

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K. Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(E)

Tb.

Pk.

Vl.

Vl.

Br.

Cb.

Bassi

[illegible]

Fl. *zu 2*

Hb.

Kl.

Fg. *zu 2*

K.Fg.

(C)
Hrn.

(E)
Tr.

(C)

Pk.

Vi.

Br.

Vc.
Kb. *f* Bassi

110

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg. *zu 2*

K.Fg.

(C)
Hrn.

(E)

Tr.
(C)

Vi.

Br.

Vc.
Kb.

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)
Hrn.

(E)
Hrn.

Tr.
(C)

Pk.

Vl.

Br.

Vc.
Kb.

fp

fp

fp

pizz.

fp

Fl. *dim.* *p*

Hb. *p*

Kl. *p*

Fg. *p*

(C) *p*

Hrn. *3. p.* *dim.* *p*

(E) *f* *dim.* *p*

Vi. *animato* *p dol.* *p*

Br. *p*

Vc. *p arco*

Kb. *p arco*

p animato

Fl. 1. *f*

Hb. 1. *f*

Fg. *p cresc.* *f*

Hrn. 1. *f*

(C) *f*

Vi. *cresc.* *cresc.* *p*

Br. *cresc.* *p*

Vc. *cresc.* *p*

Kb. *cresc.* *p*

130

Fl. *p cresc.*

Hr. *cresc.*

Kl. *p cresc.*

Fg. *p cresc.*

Vi. *cresc.*

Br. *cresc.*

Vc. *cresc.*

Kb. *cresc.*

Hr. *1. p dol.*

Vi. *p dol.*

Br. *p dol.*

Vc. *sp dol.*

Kb. *p dol.*

Hb. *p*
 Kl. *pp*
 Fg. *pp*
 Vl. *p*
 Br. *p*
 Vc. *dim.*
 Kb. *dim.*
 pBassi *dim.* 140

Hb.
 Kl.
 Fg.
 (C)
 Hrn.
 (E)
 Tr.
 (C)
 Vl.
 Br.
 Vc.
 Kb.

p
cresc.
cresc.
marc.
p marc. cresc.
cresc.
marc.
cresc.
p marc.
cres

E. E. 4359

This musical score page contains measures 118 through 150. The instruments are arranged in the following order from top to bottom: Flute (Fl.), Horn (Hb.), Clarinet (Kl.), Bassoon (Fg.), Contrabassoon (K.Fg.), Horn (C), Horn (E), Trumpet (Tr.), Trombone (C), Percussion (Pk.), Violin (Vl.), Viola (br.), Cello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Kb.). The key signature is D major (two sharps). The score includes various dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). In measure 148, there is a tempo change indicated by the text "zu 2". The notation includes standard musical symbols for notes, rests, and articulation marks.

Fl. *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Hb. *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Kl. *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Fg. *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

K.Fg. *ff* *ff* *sf* *sf*

(C) *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Hrn. *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

(E) *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Tr. *f* *sf* *sf* *sf*

(C) *f* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Pk. *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Vl. *f* *ff* *sf* *sf*

br. *f* *ff* *sf* *sf*

Vc. *f* *ff* *sf* *sf*

Kb. *f* *ff* *sf* *sf*

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(E)

Pk.

Vi.

Vc.

Kb.

Bassi

Musical score for measures 120-160. The score includes parts for Flute I (Fl.), Horn II (Hr.), Trumpet I (Kl.), Bassoon (Fg.), Oboe (C), Horn III (Hrn.), Trombone (E), Trumpet II (Tr.), Clarinet (C), Violin I (Vl.), Viola (Br.), Cello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Kb.). The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure numbers 120, 160, and 1 are indicated at the top. Dynamics include sf, f, p, mf, and poco sf. Performance markings include accents, slurs, and articulation marks.

Fl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

Pk.

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

MO.

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

p cresc.

Fg.

cresc.

K.Fg.

cresc.

Hrn.
(C)

Tr.
(C)

Pk.

Vi.

Br.

set.

Vc.
Kb.

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(E)

Tr.

(C)

Pk.

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

[illegible]

zu 2

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(E)

Tr.

(C)

Pos.

Pk.

VI.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

p

fp

153

Fl. *p*

Hb. *p*

Cl. *p*

Fg. *p* *poco f* *zu 2*

Hrn. *mp*

(E) *p*

Tr. (C) *p*

Pk. *p*

Vl. *poco f* *largamente*

Vr. *poco f*

Vc. *poco f* *pizz.*

Wb. *mp*

Fl.

Kl.

Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(E)

Tr.

(C)

P.

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

zu 2

1.

zu 2

get.

sf

p

200

Fl. *mf* *mf* *p*

Hb. *mf*

Kl. *p*

Fg. *p*

Hrn. (C) *p*

Tr. (C) *p*

Vi. *p* pizz. *p* pizz. *p* pizz.

Br. *p* pizz.

Vc. *p*

Kb. *p*

Fg. *cresc.*

Hrn. (C) *cresc.*

Tr. (C) *p*

Vi. *cresc.* *cresc.*

Br. *p* *cresc.*

Vc. *cresc.*

Kb. *p* *cresc.*

Bassi

E. E. 4558

cresc.

220

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)
Hrn.

(E)

Tr.
(C)

Pk.

animato
arco

Vl.

arco

Br.

arco

Vc.

arco

Kb.

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)
Hrn.

(E)

Tr.
(C)

Pk.

vi.

Br.

Vc.
Kb.

Bassi

zu 2

zu 2

230

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(C)

Tr.

(C)

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

muta in Es

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 131, containing measures 230 through 233. The score is for a large orchestra and a voice part. The instruments are arranged in staves from top to bottom: Flute (Fl.), Horn in B-flat (Hb.), Clarinet in B-flat (Kl.), Flute in G (Fg.), Bassoon in F (K.Fg.), Horn in C (C), Horn in E-flat (Hrn.), Trumpet in C (Tr.), Violin (Vl.), Viola (Vl.), Trombone (Br.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Kb.). Measures 230 and 231 feature long, sustained notes in the woodwinds and strings, with some melodic movement in the basses and cellos. Measure 232 is marked 'muta in Es' (change to E-flat major) and shows a shift in the harmonic texture. Measure 233 continues this texture. The voice part is indicated by a line with a vocal clef and lyrics, though the lyrics are not clearly legible in this image.

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

Vi.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

Vi.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

Bassi

240

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

Vi.

Br.

Vc.
Kb.

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

Vi.

Br.

Vc.
Kb.

Fl. Hb. Kl. Fg. Hrn. (C) Vl. Br. Vc. Kb.

dim.
dim.
dim.
dim.
dim.
dim.
dim.
dim.

mf 250

Fl. Hb. Fg. Hrn. (C) Vl. Br. Vc. Kb.

mf
mf
mf
p
poco cresc.
poco cresc.
pizz.
poco cresc.
poco cresc.

E. E. 4559

Fl. zu 2 *f marc.*

Hb. *f marc.*

Kl. zu 2 *f marc.*

Fg. *sf*

Hrn. (C) *f marc.*

VI.

Br.

Vc. Kb. *sf Bassi*

Fl. zu 2 *f*

Hb. *f*

Kl. zu 2 *f*

Fg. *f*

VI.

Br.

Vc. Kb. *f*

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

ff

f

ff

f

ff

zu 2

F70

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(Es)

Tr.

(C)

Pk.

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(Es)

Tr.
(C)

Pk.

Vl.

Br.

Vc.
Kb.

Fl.
Hb.
Kl.
Fg.
K.Fg.
(C)
Hrn.
(Es)
Pk.
Vl.
Br.
Vc.
Kb.

280

zu 2

Fl. *ff marc.*
 Hb. *ff marc.*
 Kl. *ff marc.*
 Fg. *ff marc.*
 K.Fg. *ff marc.*
 (C) *f*
 Hrn. *f*
 (Es) *f*
 Tr. (C) *f*
 Pos. *f*
 Pk. *f*
 VI. *ff marc.*
 Br. *ff marc.*
 Vc. Kb. *ff marc.*

Fl. *ff* *dim.*

Hb. *ff* *dim.*

Kl. *ff* *dim.*

Fg. *ff* *dim.*

E.Fg. *ff* *dim.*

(C) *ff* *dim.*

Hrn. *ff* *dim.*

(Ea) *ff* *dim.*

Tr. *ff* *dim.*

(C) *ff* *dim.*

Pos. *ff* *dim.*

Pk. *ff* *dim.*

Vl. *ff* *dim.*

Br. *ff* *dim.*

Vc. *ff* *dim.*

Kb. *ff* *dim.*

Fl. *p dim.*

Hb. *p dim.* 1. *pf cresc.*

Kl. *p dim.* *p cresc.* *f*

Fg. *p dim.* *p cresc.* *f*

K.Fg. *p dim.* *p cresc.* *pf cresc.*

(C) *p* *dim.*

Hrn. *p dim.*

(Ea) *p dim.*

Tr. (C) *p dim.*

Pos. *p*

Pk. *p* 3 3 6 *p marc. e cresc.*

VI. *p dim.* *mf cresc.*

Br. *p* *dim.* *p cresc.* *mf cresc.* *get* *f*

Vc. *p dim.* *p cresc.* *get* *f*

Kb. *p dim.* *p cresc.*

1.

calando

Fl. *f* *dim.*

Hb.

Kl. *f*

Fg. *f*

K.Fg.

Hrn. (C) *f* *dim.* *p*

Pk. *f* *dim.*

Vl. *f* *dim.*

Br. *f* *dim.*

Vc. *f* *dim.*

Kb. *f* *dim.*

300 animato

Fl. 1. *p* *cresc.*

Kl. 1. *p* *cresc.*

Fg. 1. *p* *cresc.*

K. Fg. *p*

Pk. *p*

Vl. *dim.* *p* *dolce*

Br. *dim.* *p* *dolce*

Vc. *dim.* *p* *dolce* *pizz.* *arco* *pizz.*

Kb. *dim.* *p* *dolce*

Fl. *p cresc.*

Hb. *p cresc.*

Kl. *p cresc.*

Fg. *p cresc.*

Vi. *cresc.*

Br. *cresc.*

Vc. Kb. *Bassi cresc.*

f

Hb. *mf*

Fg. *mf*

Hrn. (C) *p*

Vi. *poco f espress.*

Br. *fp*

Vc. Kb. *mf*

320

1. *mf*

p

mf

mf

p

legato

Hb. *dim.*

Fg. *dim.*

Hrn. (C) 1. *p* *cresc.*

Vi. *dim.* *dim.* *marc. cresc.*

Br. *dim.* *p marc.* *cresc.*

Vc. *dim.* *p marc.* *cresc.*

Kb. *dim.* *p marc.* *cresc.*

330

Fl. *b*

Hb. *b*

Kl. *b*

Fg. *K.Fg.*

(C) *cresc.*

Hrn. *cresc.*

(Es) *cresc.*

Tr. (C) *cresc.*

Vi. *cresc.* *sf*

Br. *sf*

Vc. *sf*

Kb. *sf*

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(Es)

Tr.

(C)

Pk.

Vl.

Br.

Vc.
Kb.

Bassi

[illegible]

KL. *p*

Fg. *p*

VL. *p*

Br. *p*

Vc. *p*

Kb. *p*

Fl. *f*

Hb. *f*

Kl. *f*

Fg. *f*

K.Fg. *f*

(C) *f*

Hrn. *f*

(Es) *f*

Tr. *f*

(C) *f*

VL. *f*

Br. *f*

Vc. *f*

Kb. *f*

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K. Fg.

(C)

Hrn

(Es)

Tr.

(C)

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

360

zu 2

zu 2

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K. Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(Es)

Tr.

(C)

Vl.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)
Hrn.

(E♭)
Tr.

(C)

Pk.

Vi.

Br.

Vo.
Kb.

fp

p

f

p

fp

pizz.

p marc.

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 153, featuring an orchestra and a vocal soloist. The score is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. The woodwinds (Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon, Contrabassoon) and strings (Violins, Viola, Cello, Double Bass) are in the upper staves. The brass section (Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, Percussion) is in the middle. The vocal soloist (Voice and Double Bass) is at the bottom. The score consists of six measures. The first measure shows the woodwinds and strings entering with a melodic line. The second measure continues the melodic development. The third measure features a change in dynamics and a new melodic line for the woodwinds. The fourth measure shows a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (fp) dynamic. The fifth measure features a piano (p) dynamic and a new melodic line for the woodwinds. The sixth measure concludes the phrase with a piano (p) dynamic and a marcato (p marc.) instruction for the strings.

370

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(Es)

Pos.

Fl.

Vl.

Br.

Vc. Kb.

p

pp

marc.

arco

marc.

muta in F

zu 2

880

880

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

Tr.
(C)

Pos.

Pk.

Vl.

Br.

Vc.
Kb.

Fl. *cresc.* *string.* *zu 2*

Hb. *a 2* *cresc.* *string.*

Kl. *cresc.* *string.*

Fg. *cresc.* *string.*

K.Fg. *cresc.* *string.*

Hrn. (C) *f* *cresc.* *string.*

Tr. (C) *f* *cresc.* *string.*

Pos. *cresc.* *string.* *p cresc.*

Ph. *cresc.* *string.*

Vi. *sf cresc.* *string.*

Br. *cresc.* *string.*

Vo. Kb. *cresc.* *string.*

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

Hrn.
(C)

Tr.
(C)

Pos.

Pk.

Vl.

Br.

Vc.
Kb.

Più Allegro

Fl. *ff* *marc.*

Hb. *ff* *marc.*

Kl. *ff* *marc.*

Fg. *ff* *marc.*

K.Fg. *ff*

(C) *f* *marc.*

Hrn. (F) *f*

Tr. (C) *f*

Pos. *f*

Ph. *f* *mf* *ben marc.*

Vi. *ff* *ben marc.*

Br. *ff* *ben marc.*

Vc. *ff*

Kb. *ff ben marc.*

400

Fl.

Fl.

Cl.

Fg.

Hrn. C

Hrn. F

Tr.

Vl.

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

zu 2

zu 2

marc.

E. E. 4558

161

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(F)

Tr.

(C)

Pos.

Pk.

VI.

Br.

Vc.

Kb.

f

ff

3

Bassgi

Fl.

Hb.

Cl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)
Hrn.

(F)
Tr.
(C)

Pos.

Ph.

Vi.

Br.

Vo.
Kb.

8.

3

6 6 6 6

unis.

unis.

3

440

Fl.

Hb.

Kl.

Fg.

K.Fg.

(C)

Hrn.

(F)

Tr.

(C)

Pos.

2.

Pk.

VI.

Br.

Vo.

Kb.

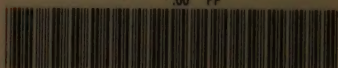
Fl.
Hb.
Kl.
Fg.
K.Fg.
(C)
Hrn.
(F)
Tr.
(C)
Pos.
Pk.
Vl.
Br.
Vc.
Kb.

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885. Introduction and Allegro, for Strings, Op.47
573. Hindemith, Symphony "Mathis der Maler"
1238. The 4 Temperaments, for Piano and Orch.
1306. Ibert, Suite Symphonique "Paris"
1060. Mahler, Kindertotenlieder
1053. Songs of a Wayfarer
570. Symphony No. 1
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442. Death and Transfiguration, Op.24
443. Till Eulenspiegel, Op.28
444. Zarathustra, Op.30
445. Don Quichote, Op.35
498. A Hero's Life, Op.40
510. Symphonia domestica, Op.53
1253. Burlesque for Piano and Orch.
574. Stravinsky, Symphony in 3 Movements



09-AUX-567

